



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Mortality—Typhus fever.

Vice-Consul Rowe reports, April 17, as follows:

During the week ended April 1, 1905, 64 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes of interment: Appendicitis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 8; epilepsy, 1; malarial fevers, 6; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 5; pneumonia, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 13; stillborn, 4; syncope, 1; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; uremia, 1; other causes, 11.

Week ended April 8, 1905, 70 bodies. Causes: Arterio-sclerosis, 3; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 2; cancer, 2; cerebral congestion, 2; death by violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 10; diphtheria, 1; epilepsy, 1; erysipelas, 1; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 2; influenza, 1; intestinal obstructions, 1; malarial fevers, 5; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 1; pleurisy, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 13; rachitis, 1; stillborn, 2; senile debility, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 9.

Week ended April 15, 1905, 71 bodies. Causes: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 5; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 4; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 6; diphtheria, 1; epilepsy, 1; hepatitis, 2; malarial fevers, 3; meningitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 1; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; rachitis, 1; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 1; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 2; typhus fever, 1; other causes, 19.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Recrudescence of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, April 26, as follows:

The reports for the week ended the 16th instant were not received at this office in time to go by the last mail steamer, so I incorporate them in this report.

During the two weeks ended April 22 the following vessels left Rio de Janeiro for United States, Canal Zone, and Cuban ports: On the 19th instant, the British steamship *Londesborough*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on the same date the British steamship *British Prince*, with 2 first-class and no steerage passengers, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, and with no change in the personnel of the crew at this port; and on the 20th instant the British steamship *Thespis*, with a cargo of coffee, for New York, with 4 cabin, 12 steerage passengers, and 2 new members of the crew signed on in this port.

No other vessels left this port during the period under consideration for ports mentioned above.

These vessels were all inspected by myself shortly before departure and issued bills of health from this consulate-general.